

VOL. 4---NO 45

He might quote further to show that the sales in the railroad districts in Missouri from the 5th July to the 30th September, 1853, amounted to 150,000 acres more than were sold in the corresponding quarter in 1850. '51 and '52—No also along the route of the Sault Ste Marie canal, the sales in the second and third quarters of 1852, amounted to only 40 650 acres, and in the corresponding quarters of 1853 they increased to 89 073 acres. The commissioner of the General Land Office, in his last report says:—

"The great increase in sales and locations of land for the last fiscal year, and in the third quarter of the current calendar year, mentioned in a former part of this report, has occurred in those States where railroads have been projected and grants made for them, or where such works are in contemplation, or by the proposed construction of the Salt Ste Marie canal."

These statements, I suppose, will be conclusive on this point, inasmuch as they are based upon the actual sales of the last fiscal year, compared with those of previous years; and they hold good, not in a single locality, but throughout



wherever this policy has been applied. By examination it will be found that still more favorable results have been attained during the current fiscal year, the sales having amounted to \$1,099,820 in the first half, and to \$1,748,163 in the third quarter, against \$835,409 in the fourth quarter of the last fiscal year, showing a steady and rapid increase; and it is reasonable to expect that this increase will be still greater when the bounty-land warrants shall have been exhausted. I do not mean, however, to say that this system is not liable to abuse; but if restrained with proper limits and exercised with judgment and discretion, it would no doubt be attended with highly beneficial results to the land States, without detriment to the common interest.

As this grant to the Illinois central railroad seems to be the most objectionable one in the estimation of my colleague, and that which more than all others creates a necessity for the change in our land policy which he advocates, it may be well to pause here a moment to inquire who are mainly responsible for this act. Why, sir, will it be believed that the very gentleman who has signified himself as the advocate for a division of the public lands on account of these very grants, among others, together with nearly every gentleman in Congress who is in favor of his project, voted for this very grant? In the Senate, the two gentlemen who then represented the State of North Carolina, Messrs. Badger and Mangum, not only voted for the bill, but they were so anxious to secure its passage that they voted against the amendment offered by Mr. Dayton, providing that the proceeds of the sales of the sections reserved to the United States according to the principles of the act of 4th September, 1841. In the House it was sanctioned and approved by that body which President, so popular with our Whig friends in North Carolina, Mr. Fillmore. Then, too, after the bill to grant lands to Florida to aid in the construction of a railroad, had been killed in the House during the last Congress, Messrs. Dockery, Outlaw, Stanley, Marchand, and Caldwell, the entire Whig delegation from North Carolina, voted for a re-consideration.

There is one view of this question to which I have incidentally alluded, to which, if the committee will indulge me, I will again advert very briefly; that is, as connected with the tariff. My colleague quotes and adopts a principle as laid down by Mr. McDuffie and I take occasion to here to congratulate my friend upon his having acquired such sound and catholic views upon the tariff question.

"It is a generally admitted principle of commercial law, that the amount of imports is regulated by the amount of exports, and since our revenue is raised from duties upon imports, it follows, if it can be shown that two-thirds of the domestic exports of this country are the products of slave labor, that the proposition is sustained—that two-thirds of the entire revenue from imports is paid by the labor of slaves."

Upon this principle he bases his declaration that North Carolina pays twice as much revenue into the general treasury as a northern State of equal representation upon this floor. Now I always thought that I was tolerably straight out on this question, but my friend has shot a little ahead of me. I believe that according to the present system, taxation falls very heavily and unequally upon the planting States, but I am not prepared to say that the inequality is as great as my colleague makes it, who seems to have fully adopted what has been called the forty-bale theory. But I shall now adopt his own premises. No one, I feel assured, will deny that if the money derived from the sales of the public lands be distributed among the States, it will give rise to the necessity of imposing an additional amount of taxation to supply the deficit thus created; and in supplying this deficit, my colleague says two-thirds of the burden of taxation would fall upon North Carolina and the other southern States; and yet he would persuade the people of North Carolina that this policy would be to their advantage. But this is not all. I have already shown how the southern States would be the losers necessarily in this game of distribution, based upon representation in this hall, by which they would count only three out of five of their slave population, while the whole northern population would be enumerated, and by reason of the discriminations which have been made in all the distribution bills ever offered in Congress, and by the double amount of taxation they would be compelled to pay in making up the deficit, which I have shown by data furnished by my friend's own speech; and I will now show that the loss to the southern States would not stop here. Suppose that the sales amounted to \$3,000,000 per annum, as they no doubt will on an average; let this fund be distributed among the States, you would then be compelled to raise the tariff high enough to make up the deficit. Now, to get \$3,000,000 into the treasury you would be compelled to impose a tax of \$3,300,000, because it costs the government 10 per cent. to collect the revenue; \$3,000,000 of which go into the treasury of the United States, and \$300,000 into the pockets of government officials engaged in collecting the revenue. Nor would the loss stop here; for supposing that additional tax to which a similar one is manufactured in the United States, the tariff thus imposed would enable the domestic manufacturer to raise the price of the home-made article, and if the quantity of that article consumed in the United States should only be double that of the imported one, and the increase of the price should only be equal to one half of the tax imposed upon that imported, the result would be that the consumers—that is the people generally—would be compelled necessarily to pay \$3,000,000 more, which would go, not into your treasury, but into the pockets of the manufacturers.

I regret that I have not time to elaborate this argument, but viewed in any light, this policy of distribution can never be anything but an unmixed evil to the southern States, and can only benefit those interested in the protective system which distribution is a part, being

nothing more nor less than a protective measure in disguise.

My colleague, in the course of his speech, indulged in a piece of dry humor with which I was highly amused. With a gravity altogether becoming a serious subject, he made use of these words:

"Had the principle of distribution been established, as was contended by a great party in this country it should be years ago, the blessings of education would have penetrated many a humble cottage, where now no traces of them can be found, but in their stead ignorance and misery."

To my mind that passage equals anything to be found in the Pickwick papers. Lest, however, others may think he was serious, let me ask whose fault it is that this distribution policy over which he monars has not been adopted and carried out? My colleague, who is very young, cannot go back with me in his memory, and recall the events of 1840; but I, sir, who have almost (thank Heaven, not quite) reached "the age of the sea and yellow leaf," remember the circumstances which attended the struggle of that year. You remember that the party to which my friend belongs, made distribution one of the issues in that contest. My colleague has condensed into the brief paragraph I have read, one of the "little stump speeches" which his friends were then accustomed to make. "Many a time, and oft," did I hear them describe in eloquent phrase the rich blessings that would flow from their policy. Many were the promises they made to the people of North Carolina—the resources of the State were to be developed—railroads were to give every farmer a ready access to the markets—education was to be diffused, and "its blessings were to penetrate many a humble cottage."

All these benefits were to flow from their policy of distribution which was to be carried out, if the people would only place them in power. Well, sir, they were borne into power like the sweeping of a mighty avalanche. The people took them at their word; "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" were elevated to the two highest offices in the gift of the people by an overwhelming majority; the Whig administration was organized, and they found themselves supported by a large majority in both ends of this Capitol. They had it all, "King, Cawdor and Glamis;" they were omnipotent for evil or for good. Did they fulfill their promises? Did they carry out their policy of distribution, that policy which was to bring plenty to a smiling land? "Tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," they passed a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, but how? Like some wretched parent afflicted with an hereditary disease, they implanted in the system of their offspring the germs of its own inevitable dissolution! They coupled with it a proviso to the effect that, whenever the duty upon any article imported into this country exceeded twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, distribution should cease; and before the old States received anything more than a mere pittance, they passed a tariff act by which duties were raised far above that standard, and of course the law became inoperative. Yes, sir, these unnatural parents seized those two political bantlings of theirs by the necks, and most cruelly and unmercifully beat their precious heads together, until distribution, which happened to have the softer skull, got its brains burst out; and that was the way they themselves "crushed out" that policy over which my friend now weeps bitter tears of regret! But they did pass a distribution bill of that sort, which provided that nine of the New States should receive 500,000 acres of the lands and ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sales, and should then share equally with the old States, according to federal population. The new States got the 500,000 acres of land; but the old States got almost nothing; and this is the justice which they meted out to the much-injured old States, of which they professed themselves the especial guardians! And what has been the effect produced upon State legislation by the promises held out by our Whig friends of a golden harvest to be reaped from the federal treasury? In North Carolina the legislature has been induced to involve the State in a debt of \$3,000,000, when she had not the means of paying even the interest upon it without an increase of the taxes; and there is reason to believe that the next legislature will feel itself called upon to increase the debt to probably double that sum, in order to complete the work already commenced, and to endeavor to render them available, and the people of that State will be subjected to a burden of taxation hitherto unknown.

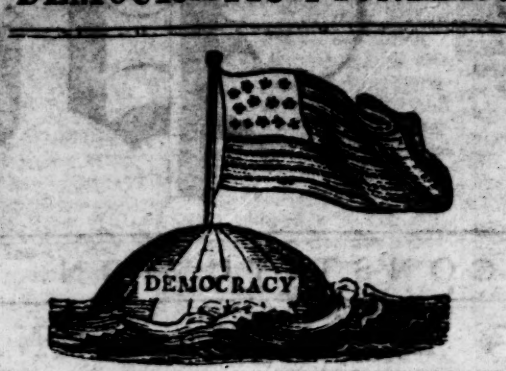
Mr. Chairman, I feel as anxious as a desire as my colleague to see the State of North Carolina, in which every earthly interest I possess is centered, and which has honored me with a seat on this floor, prosperous and happy. I would go as far, according to my humble abilities, as any of her sons, in all proper efforts to promote her prosperity and happiness; but I cannot view this policy of distribution in any other light than as unjust to her, injurious in its operations, corrupting in its tendencies, and disastrous in its results; and I shall therefore vote against it in all its forms.

**KATY DARLING MARRIED.**—Miss Katy Darling was married at Memphis last week to Madison M. Vales. After Sweet Katy has been sung under a thousand straying skies, by moon struck lovers, breathing like a furnace after being thumped over a thousand pianos, by misses sighing to be like her; she has gone into a husband's arm.

**Queen Victoria**, it is said, has sent \$300 and an autograph letter to a fugitive slave at Fulton, New York, who had transmitted to her a barrel of specimen flour. A contemporary thinks the tender-hearted little Queen would have made much better use of her money in purchasing flour for some of her white slaves at home.

Hon. Thos. Settle, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this State, has announced to his friends his intention of resigning his seat on the bench at the close of the Spring Circuit.

## DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.



TUESDAY MORNING, June 13, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ.**  
Of Northampton.

For House of Commons,  
**WILSON SPENCE.**  
Of Pasquotank County.

**Our County Nominees.**  
It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings in another column, that WILSON SPENCE, Esq., has been nominated as the standard-bearer of the Democracy of Pasquotank county in the present canvass for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. The utmost unanimity and good feeling pervaded the meeting; indeed, it must have been provokingly harmonious in the estimation of our Whig friends, who went there expecting to have an opportunity of paying back the Democrats for rejoicing at the dissensions of their meeting. They were sadly disappointed; they will have to "pick their flints and try again" before they get the laugh on the Democracy. The name of Mr. Spence was proposed to the Convention and he was unanimously nominated. He accepted in a most excellent and pertinent speech, which astonished the Whigs as much as our harmony mortified them; and he is now fairly before the people as the Democratic candidate. He is an eminently acceptable candidate—a high-toned gentleman and an unflinching Democrat—and we run his name up to the mast head with unfeigned satisfaction. We believe we can elect him—LET US GO TO WORK AND DO IT.

To the exclusion of our usual variety of matter, we yield a large portion of our space to-day to the speech of our immediate Representative, Hon. H. M. Shaw, delivered on the 29th ult., on the subject of the public lands. Our columns are well occupied however, and we would recommend our readers to give this speech an attentive perusal, as they will derive from it much useful information touching the only great issue which the Whig party of the State now presents—Distribution. It is an able speech, and treats the subject in a forcible and convincing manner. Read it, one and all.

### ERRATA.

In a portion of our edition to-day, several errors occurred in the speech of the Hon. H. M. Shaw, most of which the reader can correct for himself, but one of which may require explanation. At the bottom of the 5th column, a line got transposed from the paragraph below to that next above. The concluding portion of the paragraph above should read—"The same may be said of the grants made to the land States for seats of Government and public buildings;" and the next paragraph should read, "As to the swamp lands which have been ceded to Arkansas, Louisiana and other States, amounting to 35,798,254 acres, they were acknowledged on all sides to be useless," &c.

### Dockery Dodging.

Some of the Whig papers have been telling the Democrats that "Bragg was a good dog, but Holdfast (Dockery) was a better." But the misery of it is, Dockery don't hold fast, but turns tail and runs the other way like a clever fellow! He has met Mr. Bragg repeatedly—has ascertained his calibre—has felt his withering and overwhelming power, and has lost his temper, as well as his courage and fairness. He has now gone to doubling and dodging. He made a string of appointments West of Raleigh, and Mr. Bragg determined to follow him. But, lo and behold! at the time appointed, Gen. Dockery was missing—and instead of attending where he promised to attend, "turned up" way down here in the East at Halifax! Like a frightened hare, he eludes the pursuit of his adversary by doubling and twisting! The people will know how to appreciate this conduct. They will not endorse the action of a man who holds out a false light that he will be at a particular place at a particular time, and then wheels into another direction and appears in a different place. But they will condemn him.

**Wm. F. Ritchie, Esq.**, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, was married on Wednesday at Ravenswood, Long Island, to Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, daughter of Samuel G. Ogden, Esq. Senator Douglas, Messrs. Aiken and Orr, members of Congress from S. Carolina, Hon. R. J. Walker, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and other distinguished personages were present on the interesting occasion. The bridal party left New York on Thursday for Virginia.

### MORE TROUBLE IN THE WHIG CAMP!

A Miserable Abortion!  
The Whigs of this Senatorial District are in a terrible snarl. Their affairs in this county were a sufficiently distressed aspect at best—but discord has spread like a contagion—Perquimans have entered the lists of dissension, and there are any lovers of Whiggery who "have tears to shed," they may "prepare to shed them now." It must be a sad spectacle to them to witness this wrangling, mobocratic, rebellious spirit, which rears its hydra-head above the time-honored usages of the party, and boldly sets at defiance every attempt at organization. Will not some Mark Antony arise to pronounce an eulogy upon Whig Caesar's dead body? But we are anticipating.

Thursday last was the time appointed for the meeting of the delegates from Pasquotank and Perquimans to select a Whig Senatorial candidate, and Woodville was the place. Rich scenes were then and there enacted—scenes which the pen of a Cruikshank should delineate but which will—probably find no other chronicler than the writer of this brief article. From the first, mutterings of discontent gave forth forebodings of a coming storm—and the event has justified the expectation. Angry feelings prevailed in this county towards a certain town "clique," which said "clique" were charged with having perpetrated a foul (political) outrage upon a certain other wing of the harmonious Whig party. In the appointment of delegates by the county meeting, Mr. Mann's friends complained that a supposed slight was inflicted—their indignation was aroused—and, though not allowed to sit as delegates in the Senatorial Convention, they determined to bring their influence to bear in the form of an "outside pressure." When the Convention met, it was ascertained that Pasquotank had the largest delegation—say ten to six—but the Perquimans delegation told them they shouldn't all vote, and that each county should be placed upon an equality—so the Pasquotank delegation was reduced to six. This being done, and it being understood that Mr. Jones, the late Senator, declined being a candidate for re-election, an attempt was made to make a nomination in his place. Perquimans presented the name of their big gun, Mr. Joseph Cannon, and Pasquotank that of the favorite of the alleged "clique." Perquimans voted for her man—Pasquotank for hers—a tie. Neither party would recede—but both stood up to the mark bravely. There being no chance of an immediate accommodation of their difficulties, it was unanimously agreed—and this was the only thing that commanded unanimity—to adjourn to dinner. A comfortable stomach might have a soothing, mollifying effect upon their angry passions and restore something like fraternal feelings to the representatives of the great, glorious and harmonious Whig party, upon whose agency depends the prosperity, if not the continued existence, of this vast and mighty Republic. But no; if a full stomach had the effect of lulling the tumult for a brief period, it also had the effect of rendering its possessors as independent as wood-sawyers' clerks!

They resumed their sittings after dinner—both parties marching up to the mark and toying it as before. There was a firmness, a resoluteness and a fixedness of purpose, displayed upon each side, which friends have described as amounting to the heroic. No eye was seen to quail—no cheek to blanch. The big gun of Perquimans was again brought into the field, and old Pasquotank again rallied her forces around the champion of the "clique." Oh! it was a sorry sight to see those who should be vieing in brotherly love engaged in deadly strife. Both parties continued inexorable—neither would recede the ninth part of a hair. We are told that the delegates from Perquimans were wrathful—and in their wrath vowed vengeance upon the Elizabeth City "clique;" declaring that no member of said "clique" should ever receive the nomination. And we learn that wrath was also clearly visible upon certain Whig countenances in Elizabeth City, when this intelligence was brought down. We understand too, that at one time the gentlemen from Perquimans had taken their hats, and were about to quit the Convention in indignation. But they were dissuaded, though to but little purpose. The war of the rival Roses continued to be waged with increased and still increasing fury, until, in utter despair of ever effecting an accommodation, both parties withdrew from the field, and returned to their respective constituencies to tell a sad story of their labors and of the miserable abortion which the Convention had produced. Well, if you want to make a Whig mad, just ask him "Who's his candidate?"

Now what is to be the result of this intestine feud? Of course, it is none of our business to settle Whig squabbles—for we Democrats are rather addicted

to drubbing them ourselves. But we wanted to ascertain the bearing of events for the benefit of our friends, not of our opponents. Let's recapitulate. In the first place Pasquotank Whiggery is in awful plight, because of dissensions existing in relation to a Commoner. Then comes the Senatorial question, and the feud extends to Perquimans. Of course! it must be conceded that principle is at the bottom of all this! Let no man suppose that these worthy patriots are animated by any other desire than to promote the best interests of their country, and to advance Whig principles! Let no suspicion be breathed that the savory odor of the flesh pots has seduced them from true party allegiance! ("In a horn!")

It is but proper to state that we were not present at this harmonious Convention—but have derived our information from both Whigs and Democrats.

### More Whig Difficulties.

We understand that the Whigs of Camden and Currituck are at loggerheads, as well as their sweet friends of Pasquotank and Perquimans—and from very much the same cause, a superabundance of patriots who wish to "serve their country for their country's good." King Caucus is the great scape-goat for most of these political "land-slides." We are credibly informed (i.e. so far as Whig authorities may be received as credible—and they are stopped from objecting to it) that a prominent Whig of Camden has vowed to put his heavy foot upon the neck of King Caucus—he will not accept a nomination, but he will run upon his own hook, like a free man and true Republican. To all which we say, go it! We believe they will attempt to hold a Convention to "regulate things" to-day, and we are ready to hear of another pow-wow. Meanwhile Col. Jones, the Democratic candidate, is up and doing, ready to annihilate them if they don't save him the trouble by annihilating themselves.—Hurrah for "harmonious" Whiggery! "We are jolly."

To Messrs. Vickery & Griffith, booksellers, Norfolk, Va., we are indebted for a handsome copy of the "Recreations of Christopher North"—being a compilation of the miscellaneous essays of this celebrated writer. From a hasty glance at its interesting pages, we can endorse this book over to those who desire a pleasant "recreation" these warm days, as a most entertaining companion.

Also, No. 2 of MARTIN MERRIVALE, a serial of lively interest, which, together with every thing in the book and stationery line, may be obtained at the extensive establishment of the above house.

**COL. SUTTLE AT HOME.**—The Alexandria papers, of yesterday, state that Col. Suttle, the owner of the fugitive negro Burns, arrived at home, on Wednesday. He left Boston in the Revenue cutter bound for Norfolk; but being detained by head winds, he and Mr. Brent took the opportunity afforded by a vessel fallen in with off Sandy Hook, to put into New York, which city they reached on Tuesday. The cutter continued her course to Norfolk with the negro Anthony on board, in charge of the U. S. Marshal and his assistants, who will bring him to Richmond.

Col. S. speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the President throughout the whole affair. He also bestows unqualified praise upon B. F. Hallet, Esq., the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Freeman, the U. S. Marshal; the citizen Soldiers of Boston; and the Police, and Assistants of the Marshal. These all did, their duty in the firmest and most faithful manner.

[Richmond Enquirer, 9th.

### FROM EUROPE.

By latest advices from Europe, (Liverpool, 28th May,) it is stated that Austria and Prussia have at length taken sides with England and France against Russia. No fighting had occurred, and affairs were a rather pacific aspect, though the French and English forces were to be largely increased.

The markets for Breadstuffs were depressed.

June 5th, 1854.

**MR. EDITOR.**—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing, residing in a village in the Eastern part of North Carolina, to his friend in a neighboring village. It is so short and so much to the point that I should be glad to see it placed in some column of your widely circulated and popular journal:

"I hope in the name of Heaven that the Democrats of the 'old American Shore' (Bertie) will nominate suitable Democrats to truly represent that county in our next Legislature. It cannot be possible that a majority of the people of Bertie are in favor of a convention to obliterate our good old constitution, or to surrender what little right the Eastern part of our State has. It can't be so, or if so, we are forgetful of our interest and our rights as a people. Where are N. H. Thompson, Mr. Brown, near Woodville, Wm. Ferguson Joseph Jordan, Col. Moore, Thos. H. Speller, and many others? Will none of them come to the rescue?"

D.

**Democratic Meeting in Pasquotank County.**  
A large and respectable meeting of the Democracy of Pasquotank county was held at the Court-house in Elizabeth City on Tuesday, 6th inst. On motion of L. J. Johnson, Esq., the meeting was organized by the election of J. D. Stokely, Esq., as Chairman, and Mark S. Sawyer as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the selection of a suitable candidate to be run by the Democracy for the House of Commons.

Wm. F. Martin, Esq., moved that the nomination be made *vis a vis*; and the motion prevailing, he proposed the name of WILSON SPENCE, Esq., as a suitable person to be run as the Democratic candidate. No other name being put in nomination, the vote was taken and Mr. Spence was unanimously chosen as the Democratic standard-bearer.

Mr. Spence being present, and the chairman informing him officially of his nomination and requesting his acceptance, in a few excellent and pertinent remarks declared his willingness to yield his own personal inclinations to the wishes of his party, and accepted the nomination. His acceptance was received with warm enthusiasm by the meeting.

L. J. Johnson, Esq., submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the resolutions adopted by the general Democratic State Convention; that we endorse the nomination of Thomas Bragg as the Democratic candidate for Governor with our full approbation; and that we will not only endeavor on the day of election to evidence that approval by our united vote, but will use all honorable means to secure his election.

The following resolution, offered by L. D. Starke, Esq., was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for his firm and prompt action in causing the fugitive-slave law to be faithfully executed in the late fugitive-slave case at Boston, President Pierce has nobly acquitted himself of a high responsibility, and challenged the approbation of every patriotic heart of every section of our common country, but more especially of the South.

In response to its call, Mr. Starke addressed the meeting.

L. J. Johnson, Esq., was also called out, and entertained the meeting in a clear, concise and convincing speech, in which he dealt some heavy blows upon our opponents.

After which, the thanks of the meeting were on motion of W. F. Martin, Esq., tendered to the officers—the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Democratic Pioneer, and then the meeting adjourned.

J. D. STOKELY, Chm'n.

MARK S. SAWYER, Sec'y.

We tender our acknowledgments to one of our fair townswomen (who shall be nameless here) for a waiter of delicious fruits from her garden. We wish it distinctly understood, that the imitation of the excellent example set by this lady, will invariably be appreciated by the editor of this paper. Our taste in such matters will not be questioned.

We continue to receive cheering accounts of the progress of Mr. Bragg through the State. He is winning good opinions every where. The people are struck with his bold, straight forward and overwhelming powers of argument, and Gen. Dockery himself has been so driven to the wall that he has lost all sense of propriety and is making himself ridiculous by ajonsonian display of irritability and ill temper. He became so ludicrously furious in Raleigh, that his audience gave vent to irrepressible bursts of laughter, in the midst of which the old fellow had to quit the stand and take to Yarbrough's or some other place where "cooling restrictions" are to be found!

For the Pioneer.

**MR. EDITOR.**—Will you please inform me why that portion of the proceedings of the Whig meeting on Monday, in which Mr. W. E. Mann was so conspicuous an actor, has been left out, by the Secretary, and no mention made of it. The remarks of other gentlemen are recorded, why not those of Mr. Mann? Echo answers, why?

AN ENQUIRER.

For the Pioneer.

**A Geographical Acrostical Enigma.**

I am composed of 17 letters.

My 1 7 12, is a town in Samaria.

My 2 6 15 17 6 is a town in Sabini.

My 3 6 12 15 2 is a town in Simoon.

My 4 17 14 10 6 is a town in Thessaly.

My 5 7 17 16 11 is a town in Epirus.

My 6 11 2 6 4 is a town in Canaan.

My 8 7 12 15 is a town in Sardinia.

My 9 7 2 4 8 17 14 is a town in Greece.

My 10 15 7 16 is a town in Judea.

My 11 2 5 16 is a town in Latium.

My 12 6 3 4 11 is a town in Hibernia.

My 13 11 8 15 is a town in Galilee.

My 14 6 2 12 is a town in Lesbos.

My 15 12 11 12 is a town in Judea.

My 16 11 3 8 15 17 11 is a town in Hibernia.

My 17 4 12 18 7 13 6 2 17 11 is a town in Armenia.

My whole is the name of a talented young gentleman of North Carolina.

### How to prolong Life.

Read and learn. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, March 1st. My DEAR FRIEND:—I am sorry to hear of your loss of your dear friend, but let it be your consolation that your loss is her eternal gain. Ever think of her with the warmest feelings. Nothing but her eternal life can give me what I am to-day. Never get the deep interest with which I have been so long in the habit of pursuing her. She told me she knew of it in time, she had least doubt it would have cured the disease, had I fastened deeply to be removed, although sure it had kept her alive longer than anything else could have done.

I promised her I would come home with me, and she died by the time I finished the journey. My cough had entirely disappeared, and the pain in my breast and lungs more and by the help of not an other kind of medicine for my month. I speak of it wherever I go, for I feel it a "bridge that carries me over." I was weighed last week, and my weight is two hundred pounds. The day before I weighed first bottle (Tincture) I weighed hundred and twenty pounds. I love to C and the family. I am in Baltimore some time during summer, when I intend calling on seeing our friend. God bless your sincere prayer of your friend, ALICE W.

### TO THE PEOPLE.

There will be a Temperance Meeting on the Fourth day next, in the town of Elizabeth City. Upon that occasion there will be a plentiful FEAST, and during a number of speeches will be delivered. Every citizen and stranger in Pasquotank and the surrounding counties is cordially invited to be with the occasion.

F. W. S. VAUGHAN,

W. T. HINTON,

W. W. BURGESS,

E. City, June 7, 1854.

We are requested, by many of our friends, to publish the following notice for a seat in the House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina.

### NORFOLK MARK.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

BACON—Virginia and N. C. 10c.

CORN—White 75; Yellow 75.

Mixed 65c.

WHEAT—Red, \$1.75; white, \$1.80.

FLOUR—\$8 to \$8.50.

FLAXSEED—\$1.30.

PORK—Mess, \$1.64.

Prime, \$1.54.

STAVES—W. O. Pipe, \$2.50.

W. O. Hhd, \$1.4.

R. O. Hhd, \$3.6 a 50.

W. O. Hhd, \$65.

Rough W. O. bbl, \$1.18.

TAR—Black, \$3.50.

COTTON—9 & 9 1/2 cents.

LARD—10 1/2 cents.

PEAS—B. E. \$1.05 c.

### MARINE REPORT.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., May 16.

For the week ending yesterday.

ARRIVED.

Brig R. White, Robinson, from

Schr. Seeling, Best, from West

"Archambault, Hubbard, from

"Mary Louisa, Owens,

"S. J. Banright, Forbes,

"Orapack, Alexander, from

"Tim Hunter, Brantly, from

"Ben Franklin, Hill, from

"Den Philipin, Simmons, from

"J. C. Calhoun, Ives, from

"Conor, Toler, from Norfolk.

"Comet, Harris,

"Tuncush, Knox,

"Arthur Emerson, Burton,

"Sarah Porter, Griffin,

SAILED.

Schr. James Norcum, Lawrence,

"A. Riddick, Dunbar, to New

"J. L. Jones, Cooper, to

"Georgiana, Dowdy, to

"M. P. Ivey, Blount, to Phila

"D. V. Sessions, Lyon, to

"Monterey



## NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

An illustration of a factory with two tall chimneys emitting smoke. In the foreground, a group of people, including men, women, and children, are standing in front of the factory. The scene is rendered in a woodcut style.

**WHOLESALE STOCK**  
**OF**  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
**FOR SPRING 1854.**  
**BY W. H. ADDINGTON & CO,**  
**NORFOLK, VA.**  
**WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION**  
**OF Merchants in Virginia and North**  
**Carolina to this immense stock of**  
**Boots, Shoes,**  
**TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES**

**CARPET BAGS, &c.**  
Amounting to \$150,000.

is one of the most varied because it em-  
braces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can  
be worn in the United States, and it is the  
largest stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best  
artisans in this country expressly for  
WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently  
better suited to the Trade of Virginia  
than Carolina than any wholesale stock of  
Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

sides having better goods, the sizes are made similar to avoid an over large quantity of sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant. We are universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the makers of our stock of Boots and Shoes. We are prepared to sell these goods at lower than any other house in Virginia will do it. City and Country Merchants.

therefore invited to call and look for the  
 Terms 6 months credit  
 W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,  
 Norfolk, V.  
**IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IM-  
 PLEMENTS.**  
 NO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON &  
 Agricultural Implements, &c., I call  
 particular attention to my large and varied

My stock of Iron is very large, and containing a sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmiths, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description, Axes, Cart and Wagon Boxes, and Wheels, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spindles, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics,

numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

A large stock of Agricultural Implements is on hand, and complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Reaper Mowers, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, Farming Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, etc.

Law Cutters, Houniy Mills, from 2,000  
1,000 Flovs, Harrows, Cultivators, V  
Grass Extirminators, Plow Castings, a  
variety of Garden Tools, and almost any  
element requisite for a well managed farm  
Persons visiting this city should not fail  
at the Agricultural Depot and Iron W

se and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Irons in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will be compelled to go North to purchase elsewhere.

SETH MARCH,  
No 13 Wideswater

**SPRING STOCK**  
**F BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE AND UPPER**  
**LEATHER, TRUNKS, SHOE FIND-**  
**INGS, SHOE THREAD, WRAP-**  
**PING PAPER, &c., &c.**  
**ERMAN & CO., Norfolk Va., desire**

colina and the eastern section of Virginia, they have just received their Spring Stock comprising the largest and most desirable assortment that we have ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, assuring them at the same time that we can and will compete with any other market in the South.

in the wholesale shoe business, whether in the North or South, East or West of us, either in regard to style, prices, or qualities. When the facts are taken into consideration, we confine ourselves strictly and exclusively to a wholesale and jobbing business, that is, we purchase our goods chiefly for cash and that we sell them

duct our business at a more moderate  
than any Northern House, we thin  
be apparent to all that we re prepared  
to the strongest kind of competition  
er cities.

We respectfully solicit a call from Merch  
Norfolk, when we can convince t

truth of our assertions. We would  
used to receive orders, which shall be  
y and punctually executed.  
h 7—2in HERMAN & CO

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**F. W. SEABURY,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

OTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATH  
&c. &c. &c.  
No. 13 *Market square, Norfolk, Va.*  
KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive  
assortment of goods. The front store b  
is devoted to Ladies', Misses' and Childre  
Retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Vali

Carpet Bags; the back store for Plants and Brogues; the upper stories for wh goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe M story.

B. Particular attention paid to keeping g cities Plantation Boots and Brogans in g ty.

Aug 3

**BLOGG & BUTT,**  
*Jobbers and Dealers in*  
FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN  
AND OTHER  
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**  
FANCY GOODS

**FANCY GOODS,**  
49, Main street, Norfolk, at the old stam  
W. H. Addington.  
**FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, W**  
ters, Candle Sticks, Fishing Utensils,  
s, Shot Pistols, Game Bags, Dog Coll  
Ponches, Dram Bottles, Percussion Ca

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
Accordion, Violin and other Strings, Flute

**PERFUMERY.**  
Saps, Farina and other Cologne, Extracts,  
Unadorned, Oils, Cosmetics, Snuff Boxes,  
Scent Boxes, Tobacco Pipes, &c.

Wares, Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Porcelain  
China Ware, Flower vases, Figures and other  
Ornaments, Paper, Wax, Silk and other Mass  
Cutting Glasses, Silver, Gilt, Steel and othe  
Jewels, Necklaces, Napkin Rings, Ratt  
Furniture, Cushions, Work Boxes, Dress  
Trunks, Portable Desks, Tea and Cake Box  
and various other articles and w

AMES.—Playing Cards, Back Gammon, French Confections, Fancy Boxes, variety.  
 Wax Tapers, Razor Straps, Souvenirs, Pr  
 Leads, Shoe Blacking, Paper, Feather  
 Fans, Whips, Ladies Companion, N  
 1891

Orders from the country will be promptly  
filled. Orders received for any styles  
and other Goods at 5 per cent. comm.  
Norfolk, Sept. 20, 1953

**EDWARD DELANY**

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet  
Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine  
Lamp Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphine  
Lamps. A large assortment of STOVES constantly  
on hand. His charges in every case shall be moderate.

These changes in every case shall be made and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.





